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The Daily Republican.

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FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1891.

The lower house of the New York legislature yesterday adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die on Saturday, July 18th. As there is not the least likelihood that the Senate will concur in the resolution, the idea of an adjournment to-morrow need not trouble anybody very much.

The favorable reports from Washington continue, and the condition of the President is such as to warrant the public in feeling great confidence in his ultimate restoration to health. But his recovery promises to be slow and tedious.

In a private letter to a friend in Chicago, written at Washington, July 11, Colonel Ingersoll says: "The general opinion now is the president will recover. No event in my knowledge has called to the surface such a crop of idiots. Nearly all who speak of the attempted assassination lose their reason. The idea of charging Conkling and Arthur with it is absurd to the last degree."

SCHOLARLY men who start out to be popular and have none of that inborn cussedness which makes free and easy manners and inspires intelligible slang, sometimes make great mistakes in trying to be familiar with a certain class of men. A voter was sitting on the steps of his tenement house, and he was in his shirt sleeves and his stocking feet. The scholarly fellow, who was a civil service reformer, and therefore wanted the office to which he had not been trained, went up to the voter and said: "So, Samuel, you are enjoying your *otium cum dignitate*?" The voter said nothing, and bitterly felt that there was no use in referring to the fact that he sometimes did dig; but was quite mollified when the scholar's opponent came along and said: "Hello, Sam, you old ripstayer, I bet the beer you are going to run this whole ward."—*New York Herald.*

CARE OF INFANTS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

The New York board of health issues the following directions:

Nursing of Infants.—Over feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse an infant a month or two old every two or three hours; nurse an infant of six months and over, five times in twenty-four hours, and no more. If an infant is thirsty, give it pure water or barley water, no sugar. On the hottest days a few drops of whisky may be added to either water or food, the whisky not to exceed a teaspoonful in twenty-four hours.

Feeding of Infants.—Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in coffee grinder) and a gill of water, with a little salt, for fifteen minutes, strain, then mix it with half as much boiled milk, add a lump of white sugar size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and month-pieces in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be added. For infants five or six months old, give half barley water and half boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar. For older infants give more milk than barley water. For infants very costive, give oatmeal instead of barley. Cook and strain as before. When your breast milk is only half enough, change off between breast milk and this prepared food. In hot weather if blue litmus paper applied to the food turns red the food is too acid, and you must make a fresh mess or add a small pinch of baking soda. Infants six months old have beef tea or beef soup once a day, by itself or mixed with other food; and when ten or twelve months old a crust of bread or a piece of rare beef to suck. No child under two years ought to eat at table. Give no candies, in fact, nothing that is not contained in these rules without a doctor's orders.

Summer Complaint.—It comes from over feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children well with cool water twice a day or oftener in the hot season. Never neglect looseness of the bowels in an infant; consult the family or dispensary physician at once, and he will give you rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated, and do not allow any bad smell to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes, or gutters about the house where you live. See that your own apartments are right, and complain to the board of health if the neighborhood is offensive. Where an infant is cross and irritable in hot weather, a trip on the water will do it a great deal of good, (ferry boat or steamboat) and may prevent cholera infantum.

The first free of charge.
Call at Storer's drug store and get a sample bottle of Brown's Expectorant free of charge. It cures coughs, hoarseness, whooping cough, and consumption in its early stages.
It is a scientific preparation, admirably adapted for the cure of all throat and lung diseases. It is pleasant to take and entirely harmless.
Try it. It costs you nothing. Regular bottles 50 cents and \$1.00 for sale by Dr. A. J. Storer. July 15th to 18th.
Still an elegant assortment of White Teas and Summer Clothing, at CHEAP CLOTHING.

NINETY-FOUR MILES AN HOUR.

Making 175 Miles at the Rate of 1 1/2 Miles a Minute.

Philadelphia Record.
"Talk about fast trains! When I was carried once at the rate of ninety-four miles an hour," said a Philadelphia yesterday, who for forty-five out of his sixty years has been prominently connected with railroads in this country and England.

"Possible?" incredulously remarked the newspaper man.

"Fact! It was away back in 1872, over the Great Northern and North British roads, the connecting links between England and Scotland. A party of us went over to inspect the Tay Bridge, the one that came down last year, you recollect. We had a cab engine, four seats in the cab and four occupants, two government officials and two railroad men. The manager of the road gave orders for a clear track, and off we went. The engine had a 104 feet drive wheel; it was a light locomotive, built expressly for speed, but not much for draught. At the start we made about a mile a minute, but we ran so smoothly that we did not know we were doing it until we overtook the forty-mile-an-hour trains, which were standing off for us. Well, we kept this speed up until we were at a point between Glasgow and Dundee. Then the engineer let her out, and for at least 175 miles we went at the rate of a mile and a half a minute. Zounds, how she did fly! How that engineer managed to make out the signals I can't conceive. In one moment a post would be in the distance, and the next far behind us. Just the same with the stations. As we passed one I put my head out to see the name, and before I could draw it in again we had come to the next. Of course the stations were rather close. Talk about counting the telegraph poles! Why, they looked like picket fences. Were we nervous? Not a bit of it. When you get above sixty miles an hour you don't appreciate it, except by looking out of the window. The permanent way, too, was magnificent, and that aided us in getting along smoothly. I'd risk that ride every day in my life without any fear.

"There was an engine on the Worcester and Norwich road, now a part of the New York and New England road, which made seven miles in five minutes on a part of her route as regularly as the sun rose and set," went on the speaker. "She was a seven feet driver, made in Patterson, and carried a baggage and two passenger cars. There was a long stretch of road, with a down grade of 35 to 40 feet to the mile, and when this point was reached the engineer would let her go for all she was worth.

"Before you go I'll give you a point," said the speaker, in conclusion. "It's a funny thing, but it's true, that an engine going down grade at a high rate of speed will slip more than one drawing the same train and going up grade. It's a fact, yet it can't be accounted for even by mechanics who have given it years of study. The French government has spent thousands of dollars in an endeavor to solve the mystery, yet its engineers are as much in the dark now as ever."

A Temperance Club.

St. Roch's club will have to take a "back seat." The new candidate for Boston's favor is the Poplar Street club, which, with no political or sectarian proclivities, starts out under the lead of such men as Rev. A. Phillips Brooks, J. Montgomery Sears, Alpheus Hardy, and other well-known Bostonians, to furnish a wholesome resort that shall counteract the inducements of liquor saloons. The house occupied by the club, on the street which gives it a name, has been fitted up in excellent style for the purposes of the institution. In the basement are a music room, a bath room and other apartments; on the first floor a parlor and a reading room, which, as well as the library, is to be furnished with some of the most readable current literature; and in rooms above are facilities for playing billiards, sipping and almost every variety of games that may be desired. One of the features of the house will be a refreshment room, where light eatables and wholesome beverages and cigars may be had at cost. The rooms will be open from 5 p. m. to 11 p. m. daily, but not, at least for the present, on Sundays. All are welcomed who do not come under the influence of whisky and are not disorderly. The initiatory fee is one dollar a year.

Grant's New Grandson.

From a Long Branch Letter.
General Grant has a fourth of July grandson, a son having been born to Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant on Monday. His daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, was also born on July 4. Colonel and Mrs. Grant now have two children, the eldest of whom, a girl, was born in the White House in 1876, and christened there in June of that year. Her name is Julia Dent, for Mrs. Grant. General Grant seems fonder of this little girl than any of his grandchildren. I heard him say lately that she was the most attractive child he ever saw. He is very enthusiastic in praise of Mrs. Fred Grant's beauty and fascinating manners.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES and Mrs. James started from the Arlington for the executive mansion at 9:30 on Sunday. As they were stepping to the sidewalk fronting the grounds, a passing horse cast a shoe and it fell directly in front of Mrs. James. "That is a good omen," she said, as she picked it up, "it will please the president." It is well known that General Garfield is inclined to attach some slight importance to omens, and Mrs. James faithfully carried the horseshoe to the executive mansion and deposited it in the chamber of the sick man, who smiled pleasantly as she told the story of the incident.

TELEGRAPHIC

DOING WELL.

The President on the Road to Recovery.

GUTEAU'S CONFESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 8:30 a. m.
The President rested well during the night, and is doing admirably this morning; takes his food with relish. Pulse 90, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

1 o'clock p. m.
The President continues to do well this morning. Pulse 94, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Conkling called alone at the executive mansion at 8 o'clock this evening and left his card, but did not come inside. He left word with Mrs. Garfield that he knew it was impossible for him to see the president and that, knowing her anxiety and trouble, he would not allow himself to bother her. Therefore he would not request an interview. He left the assurance of his hearty sympathy and strong hope that the president would recover.

The secretary of state has received the following telegram from Lowell at London: Mr. Blaine, Secretary, Washington: I have received the following from the queen: "I wish to express my great satisfaction at the favorable account of the president, and hope he will soon be considered out of danger." (Signed) LOWELL, Minister.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 14.—United States District Attorney Cockhill furnishes the following for publication: The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination and many stories published justify me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning the points to which reference is made. The assassin, Charles J. Guiteau, came to Washington Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt House, remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city, and has boarded and roomed in various places, the full details of which I have. Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the president. He had neither money nor a pistol at that time. About the last of May he went into O'Meara's store, corner Fifteenth and F streets, this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest calibre. He was shown two similar in calibre and only differed in a price. Wednesday, June 8th, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid \$10, he having in the meantime borrowed \$15 of a gentleman in this city on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening about seven o'clock he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street and practiced firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place and wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his coat, and waited his opportunity. Sunday morning, June 12th, he was sitting in Lafayette park, and saw the president leave for the Christian church, on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip pocket and followed the president to church. He entered the church, and found he could not kill him there without danger of killing someone else. He noticed that the president sat near a window. After church he made an examination of the window, and found that he could reach it without any trouble, and that from this point he could shoot the president through the head without killing any one else.

The following Wednesday he went to the church, examined the location and the window, and became satisfied that he could accomplish his purpose and determined therefore to make the attempt at church the following Sunday. He learned from the papers that the president would leave the city on Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch. He therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, and went down to the river at the foot of Seventeenth street, and fired five shots, practicing his aim and to be sure his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot, and was in the ladies' waiting room of the depot with his pistol ready, when the president and party entered. He saw that Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and fragile that he had not the heart to shoot the president in her presence, and as he would have another opportunity he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the jail.

Wednesday evening the president and his son, and I think U. S. Marshal Henry, went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them and watched them for some time hoping the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given him. Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on a seat in the park opposite the White House when he saw the president come out alone. He followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth street and then kept on the opposite side of the street up Fifteenth street until the president entered the residence of Secretary Blaine. He waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, corner Fifteenth and H, for some time, and then as he was afraid he would attract attention he went into the alley in the rear of Morton's residence, examined his pistol and waited. The president and Secretary Blaine

came out together, and the followed them over to the gate of the White House but could get no opportunity to use the weapon. On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at the Biggs house about 7. He then walked to the park and sat there for an hour. He then took a one-horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered around there. He had his shoes blacked, engaged a hackman for \$2 to the jail, went into the water closet and took his pistol out of his hip-pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from his body damping the powder, examined his pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then retired and took a seat in the ladies' waiting-room, and as soon as the president entered, advanced behind him and fired two shots. These facts, I think, can be relied upon as accurate, and I give them to the public to contradict certain false rumors in connection with this most atrocious of atrocious crimes.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The reports from the White House to-day are more favorable than at any time yet. If these reports indicate anything, it is that the president will be convalescent before the end of the next two weeks. The improvement has certainly been remarkable for several days. The doctors unite in saying that this has been the best day of all. The president enjoyed a refreshing sleep last night, and awoke this morning expressing himself extremely satisfied with the situation. His pulse was down to 90, with the temperature little more than normal. The latter gradually went down, and on the issuance of the 1 o'clock bulletin showed a decrease to 98 and a fraction. At the consultation of the doctors at noon their patient's improved condition was the subject of self-congratulation. When they came out they declared to the newspaper men and others in waiting "that there was no longer any doubt that the president was on the high road to recovery." They declared that the president had been getting visibly better every hour since yesterday morning. This is not an intimation that before that time the bulletins and statements were in any manner overdrawn, but that the latter improvement is more decidedly apparent. They now for the first time pronounced the great danger as a thing of the past. Unless some serious turn should be taken, which of course is liable at any time to be the case, he will soon be officially pronounced out of danger. It is not to be assumed, however, that the president's recovery will be rapid, but it will be, according to Dr. Elias, a slow and sure growth from this day forward. The doctors are unanimous in this, and they find no one now to dispute the ground of their calculations. The president was not only able to take his customary allowance of rum and milk to-day, but this afternoon had a sandwich of raw beef. This, according to the attendant, he ate with evident relish. Besides this, he ate his usual slice of milk toast twice during the day. Mrs. Garfield was in the sick room early, and the smile which is said to have lighted her face at the evident improvement of her husband was enough to make a sick man well. She remains with him now only in the daytime, his doctors refusing to permit her to continue the watch at night, as she insisted on doing during the severe stages. The consequences of the president's greatly improved condition is seen conspicuously in the faces of everybody at the White House. This is more observable to those who have been watching the case occasionally from an outside standpoint than to those who are in daily attendance at the executive mansion. The outsiders have noticed the influence of the bulletins upon the attaches with as much interest as the doctors have watched the temperature and pulse of the their patient. No matter what the bulletins have said, the real indications of the president's condition have been observable in the looks and actions of those who are attached by family, social or business ties about the executive mansion. There are none but cheerful faces to be seen there now. The anxiety that has followed the ups and downs of the terrible fever seems to have all disappeared. The general drift of conversation is cheery and pleasant, and the secretaries will even now and then condescend to joke with their friends upon the various topics of the hour the same as before the assassination.

NEW YORK, July 14.—An Albany special to the *Evening Post* says: "When the senators had retired from the assembly chamber this afternoon, Mr. Newman, (Dem.) called up his concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die Saturday. Mr. Husted (Administration) moved the assembly into adjourn. The stalwarts, for the most part, voted with the Democrats and defeated this motion. The question then came upon the Newman resolution, which was supported solidly by the Democrats, and by the following stalwarts: Armstrong, Brehm, Brodsky, E. A. Carpenter, Callahan, Dickey, Draper, Gillette, Hayes, Morgan, Trimble, S. H. Tuthill and Speaker Sharpe. The following stalwarts voted against the resolution: Bingham, Bradley, Campbell, Evans, Howland, Hurd, Jackson, Nowlan, Williams; Cowles and Potter, who voted for a similar resolution yesterday, voted against it to-day. It being evident that the resolution was lost, the stalwart managers used every effort to turn some of their men who had voted in the negative, and succeeded in turning Bradley and Williams. This carried the resolution—62 to 61. Peck, Craspe and Sisson were absent. Peck voted against adjournment and Craspe for it. The two latter were just outside the door while the ballot was taken to-day. Senator Robertson says the sen-

ate will not pass the resolution. There are thirty-two senators, of whom seven are Democrats and nine stalwarts. If Foster and the stalwarts voted with the Democrats, for adjournment, it would be carried. The programme is said to be that, if adjournment is carried, then the governor will call the legislature to convene so late in the year that Miller and Lapham will not be available candidates on account of the shortness of time before congress meets. The hope of the stalwarts is that they can then elect Conkling.

The adoption by the house of a final adjournment resolution has given fresh impetus to gossip about the hotels. A report started early this evening that an election would be had to-morrow, and everybody is talking about it. Some say it will be easy for Miller to get the scattering votes from Daniels, Starin, Adams and Fish, but no one has any positive information or even guess as to how Lapham can be elected. To make the election of Lapham appear equally as possible, it is reported that Speaker Sharpe will make a break for him, and that he will be followed by nearly all the Conkling voters. Leading stalwarts are offering to bet at heavy odds that there will be no election. The adjournment resolution, it is universally conceded, can not get through the senate. It will, under the rule, go over until Saturday, and then if there is any danger of its being voted down, it will be talked to death, as there is no previous question in the senate.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.
The following statement of William J. Conkling, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone that at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the last three years.

I write this hoping you will publish it, so that persons affected with Diseased Lungs will be induced to take DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work. Sold by all druggists. PRICE 25c.

For sale by Irwin & Price.

THE AUTOPHONE

is the cheapest, best, and most comprehensive automatic musical instrument ever brought forth. It has 22 notes, (six more than any other musical instrument), plays in 3 keys; is simple in construction; it can be played by a child; it is absolutely perfect in its rendition of music, beating its own time, while all others require faster or slower motion. Does away with cranks and handles, being played by direct action of the bellows. It plays any kind of music. Both Autophone and music are cheaper by far than all others. Send for circular. Liberal discount to canvassers. Address: THE AUTOPHONE CO., June 22—w3sat11. Ithaca, New York.

ORTON'S Duplex Corset Skirt Supporters.

porters, \$1, at Linn & Scruggs. June 15 d

Grand Discoveries.

The discovery of a great remedy is frequently a matter of accident. This, however, is not the case with TARRANT, now widely known and approved as an almost infallible remedy for Liver Complaint and diseases of the Kidneys and Bowels. The best physicians have for many years used various preparations of dandelion root in these diseases but with only indifferent success. After a long series of experiments, a combination, with the active principle of the dandelion and basis, and other improved remedies to lighten its potency has been effected, and the desired specific for these diseases has been found in the product—TARRANT.

Dr. A. J. Stoner, agent.

YOU'LL BET IT WON'T.
And still perchance thy faithful heart may pine and break when I am gone. While bitter tears unbidden start, as oft thou movest—sad and lone— I've read such things in many a tale, but yet "It's very like a waltz." My Rheumatic pain is almost ended. I'll be Electric Oil—procure. For sale by Dr. Stoner.

WILL REMOVE.

D. J. BLOCK,

So well and favorably known as a caterer in Decatur, having kept a first-class boarding house here for the past seventeen years, will shortly

Remove to Litchfield, Ill.,

to take possession of the Old City Hotel, which will be refitted and returned to its original and will be kept in first-class style. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms furnished with every convenience and comfort. The house will be known as

"THE PALACE HOTEL!"

and with his twenty-five years' experience in the hotel business, Mr. Block confidently expects to be able to entertain the traveling public satisfactorily. "The Palace" will be opened about the 10th of August, when the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Decatur, July 8, 1891—d11

STOVES TAKEN ON STORAGE

For the season, cleaned, kept dry, and put up when wanted for use in the fall, by R. LIDDLE, Court House Block.

April 25—d11

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. Address 5719 20th St., Portland, Maine.

Reduction To-Day

F. L. HAYS & Co's

Best Linen Lawns (pure linen) from	37 1/2 to 30c
" American "	12 1/2 to 10c
Full width "	8 1/2 to 6 1/2
Best all-wool Lace Bunting "	37 1/2 to 30c
" half-wool "	25 to 16 1/2
Shetland Wool Shawls "	1 00 to 75c
" " " "	1 25 to 1 00
" " " "	1 50 to 1 20
" " " "	2 00 and 2 25 to 1 50
" " " "	2 50, 2 75 and 3 00 to 2 00

The above Shawls are mostly White, Blue and Cardinal, with a few Black and a few Stripes among them.

Linen Dusters from 2 00 to 1 65

" " " " 3 00 to 2 00

Elegant Mohair Dusters from 7 00 to 4 50

All our stock of Summer Shirts at 1 00 to 75c

Parasols, brocade and fringed, from 3 50 to 2 00

" black satin, " 4 00 to 2 75

" " " " 5 00 to 3 75

" " silk, beaded, " 6 00 to 4 75

" " in colors, lace trimmed, " 7 00 to 5 00

" " black satin, steel beaded, " 9 00 to 6 50

And entire stock of Sun Shades AT COST.

Gloves and Hosiery for ladies and children, and Gauze Underwear for men and women, all reduced.

July 15, 1891—d11

We would like to keep before your notice the following facts:

1st. We show you MORE PATTERNS, later Styles, and a great many goods not to be found in any other store in the city.

2d. We keep all medium grades of goods as well as the FINER GRADES; consequently we can please every one.

3d. We keep a Beautiful Line of DIAMONDS.

4th. We do the HANDSOMEST ENGRAVING free on all goods sold.

5th. We positively show you any kind of goods for less money than any house in the city. You should see our goods and let us have an opportunity to show you OUR PRICES and convince you that we advertise ONLY FACTS.

OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.

July 7, 1891—d11

BABY BUGGIES!

Children's Carriages! Sleeping Coaches!

GOOD GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW PATTERNS! SELECT FROM!

ALL—DAILY USE.

VAPOR STOVES!

COOKING STOVE.

FURNITURE, STOVES, BEDS, BED ROOM OUTFITS!

DINING ROOM OUTFITS! KITCHEN OUTFITS!

In fact, almost everything you want for Housekeeping, all at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, at

LIDDLE'S MAMMOTH STORES,

COURT HOUSE BLOCK.

March 22—11w11

VOL. 2

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